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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE N. 2430.

FARMERS MEET AT WAHIAWA

A Good Institute Session at the Colony.

A very successful meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held on Saturday evening last, at the Wahiawa Colony, Oahu. This meeting closes the year's work of the society, it being the last of a series of similar meetings held tri-monthly during the past year. The object of the institute work was well carried out; that is, a meeting of the scientist and the practical farmer in order that mutual relations may be established, and each gain the point of view of the other.

Since its organization the society has had a steady growth. Several new names were added to the list of active members. A large delegation from Honolulu attended the meeting, and the interest shown indicates that the future success of the institute is assured.

In the absence of Jared G. Smith, who is at the head of this effort to help the farmers, the vice president presided at the meeting. During the usual business session Mr. Krauss extended, through the courtesy of Principal Dyke of the Kamehameha Schools, an invitation to hold the next institute at that place. The invitation was cordially accepted by the members. Mr. Sedgwick then preceded the regular program of the evening with the following remarks:

MR. SEDGWICK'S SPEECH.

"Societies for the promotion of agriculture have been in existence in Hawaii for the past half century. A movement was made in 1898 to organize a society on the plan of the Farmers' Institute, but it failed. In each year following similar efforts were made with like results. The year 1902 however marks the establishment of a permanent Farmers' Institute in Hawaii. Its first year of existence, of which this is the second meeting, is the beginning of a life in which we of this generation can hope to be only a small factor in its growth. Neither petty differences, financial reverses nor political difficulties can destroy the influence this society may have and may exert not only over Hawaii but the tropical world at large. Whatever influences Hawaii agriculturally, will influence Porto Rico and the Philippines, and whatever influences the tropical possessions of other countries will influence those of the United States. The tropical possessions of some of the other countries may have the start of us owing to their early association with the mother country, but our growth will be the more rapid because of the valuable literature they give us recording their experiences, and because tropical agriculture no longer holds second place. Mr. O. P. Austin of the Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics, has the following to say concerning the growing importance of tropical agriculture as abstracted from the 'Planters' Monthly':"

This is especially the case in the United States, which now imports over \$1,000,000 of tropical products every day. The total value of all tropical imports was in 1870, \$144,000,000; 1875, \$207,000,000; 1880, \$246,000,000; 1885, \$333,000,000; 1890, \$325,000,000; 1901, \$405,000,000.

In the light of these figures is it not possible we have builded better than we know in our recent unsought tropical acquisitions? The products of Hawaii have increased over twenty fold since the reciprocity treaty of 1876, and exports to the United States twenty-five times. Porto Rico shows over three times the average before the new relationship. Our exports to Hawaii have multiplied twenty times, and to Porto Rico five times. In 1901 the Philippines supplied over twice the total of 1899; their nearest neighbor, the Dutch Indies, supply us with more sugar than any other country save Cuba. With the Philippines twenty times as large as Hawaii and fifty times as populous, their possibilities are worthy of consideration—American Cultivator.

"What influence can be nobler than that which radiates from a man of strong personality, interested in all things good and progressive, cherishing the old yet open to the new, generous in criticism, charitable toward the impulsive, patient with the enthusiastic, and recognizing that something may be learned from even the humblest. Such an influence should radiate from this society. It should maintain not only an interest in things purely agricultural, but in things akin. Let us glance for a moment at some of them: Nature study in our schools. What have we to suggest about this? The world's markets. Would it not be well for us to be better informed as to the exports and imports of other countries? Take for example the single item of bananas. Do we fully realize the amount of production and consumption of this fruit? The United States imported in 1901 \$6,550,192. They were imported from the British West Indies, Costa Rica, Honduras, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, etc. The British West

Indies shipping the greatest quantity, \$2,510,232. Hawaii ships from \$5,000 to \$60,000 worth annually.

"Tropical Fruits.—Can we not improve the quality of our fruits, and establish varieties? For example—in our markets a papaya is known generally only as a papaya, with no particular variety, while the apple is sold in the home markets by its distinguishing name, as the Baldwin, Ben Davis, the Bellflower, etc.

"Agricultural leaflet.—Would it not be helpful to have one issued at intervals containing island agricultural news of interest, a medium through which there could be an interchange of ideas and experiences? In this connection and it is through such papers as will be read that some of the coveted knowledge may be gleaned."

J. F. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, and Mr. F. G. Krauss, of Kamehameha Schools, were the principal speakers of the evening. These gentlemen are experts along the line their subjects indicated, and the long discussions which followed the reading of their papers showed thoroughly their importance to Hawaiian agriculture.

Mr. Crawley's paper, presented first, was "The Fertilization of Fruits and Vegetables."

In the discussion the following facts, through inquiries were brought out: Not a great deal has been done in the past on the fertilization of tropical plants, with the exception of cane. Recent results are more or less indefinite, with the exception of coffee, which has been worked over to a certain extent. The great difficulty is that the different plants require different fertilizers, vegetables, for example, must be stimulated to quick growth, and the fertilizer must be practically all immediately available. In most tropical countries, like Hawaii geologically new, the necessary elements for plant food are so bound up that they cannot be used by the plant. The plants, after being stimulated to growth by the application of available food can then get a chance to get hold of the elements already in the soil.

In answer to a question as to what could be done by cultivation to make the insoluble elements in the soil available, Mr. Crawley said further: "The application of lime is often desirable. Its work is gradual and lasting. It is better, however, to turn these new soils over, and allow the sun and elements to act on them. Water percolating through the soil will do a great deal to disintegrate it." Mr. Crawley was asked to define "richness" of the soil, and the term "not soluble." He said: "When a soil is examined by the chemists it is treated by a strong mineral acid, and if the result shows a good percentage of lime, phosphoric acid and potash, and if at the same time it contains nitrogen, it is spoken of as being a 'rich' soil. When chemists speak of plant food being soluble or available, they mean soluble to the plant. The elements that plants take up may be in very different chemical combinations. The small roots of the plants go out through the soil, foraging for food. They send out a weak vegetable acid, which makes the elements to be used as food available. Those which the plants cannot use are said to be not soluble."

In answer to a question as to the application of fertilizers, the speaker said that much of the injury was due to carelessness, and that the details must be worked out by the operator to suit the local conditions. A lengthy discussion on legumes as nitrogen gatherers followed. Most writers claim that leguminous crops must not be artificially fertilized by nitrogen, since they are able to take for their use the free nitrogen of the air. There is one theory that legumes allow to gather their own nitrogen will produce seed, whereas, if supplied with it they will not produce seed. Mr. Crawley stated that some writers do not agree to this. The speaker was next asked if it was practical to grow deep rooted plants which would bring to the surface the elements used as plant food to be found in the sub-soil. The reply was that here in Hawaii there is not a great difference between the surface and the subsoil, but that it was a good thing to plant deep-rooted plants. Also good to allow new lands to lie fallow for a time and grow weeds.

"Vegetable Gardening" was the subject of the next paper, presented by Mr. Krauss. It read as follows:

T. G. KRAUSS' ADDRESS.

Common usage of the term Vegetable Gardening makes meaning so well understood that I shall not attempt a definition of my own. A more obscure Latin-made term, Oler-i-cultura, has recently been invented to designate this branch of agriculture, the word being co-ordinate with Pomology and Floriculture, and though the term appears in some of the more formal writings I think we need not fear its general use.

Vegetable gardening may be divided into two categories, depending on the disposition to be made of the products. With the home, or kitchen and amateur garden all are familiar, while market and truck gardening are terms used in the business of growing vegetables on a commercial scale: the former selling its products in local markets, usually in large assortment, the latter for distant shipment in larger quantities, and of a few or single kind, chief among which are—Asparagus, Cabbage, Celery, Onions, Tomatoes, etc., a direct outgrowth of industrial conditions, among which are modern methods of canning and preserving, refrigeration in storage and in transit, and rapid freight movement of perishable products. These agencies are of a comparatively recent development and to them, in a great measure, is due the rapidly increasing

influence of the term. The report says that the recommendation of the jury in regard to Oto would be referred to the United States district attorney for investigation. The jury also returned a vote of thanks to Marshal Hendry and Deputy Marshal Handy for their kind treatment during the four days' imprisonment.

Judge Estee set Friday, October 31,

THE GALLOWS FOR TANBARA GISABURO

Slayer of Captain Jacobsen Must Pay the Penalty for His Crime.

Tanbara Gisaburo was found guilty by a jury Sunday morning of the murder of Captain Jorgen J. Jacobsen, and on Friday will be sentenced by Judge Estee to hang by the neck until this morning at 10 o'clock, when probably the liquor case will be called up.

The jury was out seventeen hours before agreeing upon a verdict. The differences, it is reported, were not as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but as to the degree of guilt. The first ballot resulted, ten for hanging, one for guilty without capital punishment, and the twelfth man for a verdict of manslaughter. The next ballot stood eleven for hanging, and one for manslaughter, and the standing of the jury remained the same for the entire night on each successive vote. Upon reconvening Sunday morning, the one recalcitrant juror was brought over to the majority and the verdict reported as given above.

Tanbara will be the first man hanged in Hawaii by the United States government. The duty will fall to the lot of Marshal Hendry, and Judge Estee will probably fix the time of execution when he sentences Tanbara next Friday.

The statute provides only for the death penalty in case of murder on the high seas. The case against Tanbara was closed Saturday at noon, the defendant having occupied the stand during the entire morning. In the afternoon the argument was opened by United States District Attorney Breckon, who set out strongly the facts brought out by the evidence, which he said pointed clearly to the guilt of the defendant. He spoke for thirty minutes, and was followed by F. R. Thompson, attorney for the defendant, who dwelt at length upon the accident theory, and the possible connection of Oto with the crime. He said that there was at least a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, and the jury should give him the benefit of that doubt. The evidence, even of the prosecution, he conceded, did not show anyone to have been an actual witness to the crime, and it was possible to accept Tanbara's theory that the killing had been accidental, and he had simply tried to help the captain. Mr. Breckon closed for the government, and Judge Estee immediately instructed the jury. He confined his charge strictly to the legal questions involved, pointing out also the different phases of the charge. The jury, he said, could return a verdict of "not guilty," of "guilty of murder on the high seas," or of "murder without capital punishment," or of "manslaughter." The charge occupied half an hour, and it was 3:45 o'clock when the jury was sent out in the care of Marshal Hendry to deliberate on the verdict.

The SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

There was another long argument at the opening of court Saturday over the interpretations of J. H. Hakule, the Japanese interpreter, the defendant filing a number of affidavits, in which inaccuracies occurring during the trial are set out. Judge Estee denied the motion, saying that to discharge the interpreter would be in effect the granting of a new trial. The court allowed the Japanese consul to sit at the interpreter's side and call attention to any mistakes, and as a result there were a number of disputes during the trial as to the proper interpretation of the defendant's remarks.

Tanbara made a lengthy statement to the jury, which was not very different from that given at the preliminary hearing. He told of several occasions in which he said the captain struck him, and stated that on the morning of the killing the captain kicked at him five or six times. He concluded his statement as to the murderer as follows:

"The cook was looking at me saying to the captain 'What's the matter, captain?' I was told to come to the cabin and started to get my apron but was not allowed to by the captain. I asked the cook and he got the apron for me. When I had gotten it I went to the cabin to work. After about 15 minutes I took the coffee and returned. Then I spoke to the cook, explaining the story. The cook was wearing slippers with rubber soles on. He then took them off and put on shoes like those of the consul here. I said 'I have been ill-treated like this so I am not going to work.' When I had said that I would not work the cook said to me that he would kill the captain. The cook had a 22-calibre pistol every day and on that occasion he got it from his bed.

"After he placed the pistol in his pocket the captain arrived. The captain produced a bill of fare and placed it on the wall. I do not know what it was. The cook was preparing sweet soup. He asked the captain for a cook book. The captain said he had none. He then said he would show the cook how to make sweet soup. The cook said 'Show me how to make it' and the captain did so.

"M. J. BISSEL, Foreman." The verdict was interpreted to the defendant, who seemed little effected by its reading, the jury being polled and each man replying that the verdict was his own. Tanbara's only concern appeared to be as to the name of the foreman, M. J. Bissel, whose name was repeated to him several times. At his request the foreman also handed to Judge Estee the following recommendation:

"It is the recommendation of this jury that S. Oto, the cook of the schooner Fred J. Wood, be held for investigation by the next United States grand jury on the charge of being an accessory to the murder of Captain Jorgen J. Jacobsen."

Judge Estee made no comment upon the report, saying that the recommendation of the jury in regard to Oto would be referred to the United States district attorney for investigation. The jury also returned a vote of thanks to Marshal Hendry and Deputy Marshal Handy for their kind treatment during the four days' imprisonment.

Judge Estee set Friday, October 31, as the time for sentence. Exceptions to the verdict and the findings were duly made, and it is said that an appeal to the circuit court of appeals will be taken. As far as known, the Japanese government has not put up funds for the appeal, but the intimation was thrown out that if the Japanese government did not, the firm of Humphreys, Thompson & Wilsons has sub-

picture of Prince Kuhio on his coat lapel was an enamelled flag with the two stars of his rank and the number of the "Harbor" to which he belongs.

"Say for me," he said breezily, "that I stirred up things in Hilo on Thursday night. We had a great meeting in the Japanese theatre. You know the place—the property belongs to me. I spoke first, for a while in English and then in Hawaiian. You know I was asked by the Republicans here to join them. I gave my consent and how I came to do it was this way: I am one of the High Chiefs of Hawaii and Cupid is me also. We are both princes. He came to me from the West to call on me at the East, in the ancient fashion; and it was honorable in me to welcome him. My duty was to assist him and this I did in a way that will make Hawaii give him a majority. You should have heard me speak at the meeting—and here the sparkle in the Admiral's commanding eye was as bright as that of the gem on his finger. I told them how Hilo needed a breakwater, a railroad around the Island and rapid transit to Pacific Hill. The great point I made was that, while the big Korea could not reach a Honolulu wharf without grounding, she could ride easily anywhere in Hilo harbor. All she could need would be the breakwater. That pleased everybody and made Hilo solid. There was great cheering for me. I asked the ladies to work and told them that it would be best for the country to elect Cupid. My going in for Cupid showed them there was something in it, for all the Hawaiians know that I can see ahead and know what's coming. They trust me and now that I have spoken they will carry Hawaii for the Republicans."

The Hilo Herald, recognizing the value of the Admiral's services, will print a fine cut of him, in full uniform. Friends of Admiral Beckley are urging him to let them push him for the governorship, at the close of the term of the present governor, should Governor Dole decide to not be again a candidate. The gossip is that Admiral Beckley, seeing that Prince Kuhio will win, and that there is a certainty of a Republican legislature, has practically consented to permit the use of his name and his friends will stand for him in the event of circumstances making it wise to push his candidacy. Admiral Beckley has been making a hard fight for the Prince now that he has come out in the contest, and many things have shown the effectiveness of his labor. He arranged the reception for Prince Kuhio at Hilo and the badge, a strip of yellow silk ribbon with the single word "Kuhio" on it, was designed and secured by him, it striking a popular chord and hundreds being worn by the people of the first district.

KILAUEA SHOWS ITS FIERY FOUNTS

The tourists who left Honolulu last Tuesday by the Mauna Loa and Clau-

dine reached Kilauea just at the right time to witness a magnificent display in the great pit of Halemaumau. On Thursday night the floor of the pit showed a lake of molten and boiling lava 570 feet across, and plainly visible from the upper banks. The lowest floor of the pit has risen 175 feet since the first outbreak in June, and as the seething mass gradually rises toward the rim the sight becomes more magnificent.

Mr. Richard H. Trent has been elected general agent of the Kilauea Volcano House Company, Ltd., with executive powers and his first effort will be to arrange a series of pleasant and attractive trips for persons desiring to visit the volcano at a minimum of expense. Mr. Trent will have his headquarters in the office of Henry Waterhouse & Co., where volcano business can be conveniently and pleasantly handled, and where tickets will be on sale, as well as at the local steamship offices, so soon as a new series now in process of preparation can be gotten ready.

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The principal meeting this evening will be at Wyllie and Nuuanu streets, where the voters of the Fourth and Fifth districts will combine to show their devotion to the Prince.

CABLE COMPANY PURCHASE

The Pacific Commercial Cable Company was the purchaser on Saturday of a valuable section of property fronting on the harbor near the Oahu railway wharves, on which it will erect four storage tanks and store houses in which its cable and supplies will be stored. The price paid at public auction held under the direction of J. F. Morgan, was \$12,000.

The land of one portion is situated near Oahu Prison, makai of the road and is adjacent to the new railroad wharves and fronts upon a proposed Government road. This contains 15-1/2 acres of an acre. The other piece adjoins and contains about the same acreage. W. O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse were the trustees of the property.

The property is situated advantageously for the purposes of the cable company which now possesses the right of way to the Dillingham wharf for its cable ship. Whenever the cable ship desires to take in stores, cable sections or general supplies, she can be moored at the inner end of the wharf which is close to the property just acquired by the cable company.

It is the intention to erect four cable tanks in which to keep at all times about 1,000 miles of cable for repair purposes. There will also be a storehouse to contain machinery, ship's supplies and provisions, and make repairs and ends necessary for almost instant requisition by the cable ship.

The investments and improvements of the cable company in Honolulu already amount to a considerable sum and with the installation of the service, its conduit to the Young Building from the landing station at Waikiki, cable ship and property near the wharves, the company has absolute faith in its future in the future of Hawaii.

BECKLEY STIRRED THEM UP

Admiral George C. Beckley dropped in from Hawaii on his flagship, in the pink of condition. His autograph diamond ring was as lustrous as ever and beside the Washington Star.

500 MEN CARRIED TORCHES

Great Ovation to the Republican Chieftain.

Republicans marched and talked to show their love of party and devotion to its principles on Saturday evening, the great parade and meeting at Emma square taking the form of a welcome home to Prince Kuhio, the standard bearer of the party, who had just returned from Hawaii and Maui.

Five hundred men bearing torches marched through the streets on the way to Emma square, and their bright costumes, and their intricate evolutions evoked cheers all along the route. The square was filled to its utmost capacity, there being more than a thousand persons in attendance. John C. Lane was chairman, and when Prince Kuhio appeared there were cheers which, led by the chairman, lasted for some moments before he could be heard.

The prince said the campaign of the Home Rulers was one of personal enmity against the foreigners. The speakers of the party, he said, were going about trying to arouse race prejudice by calling the foreigners "white monkeys" and "white cockroaches," which have a logical conclusion. The fact was known on the other side, and the white men in Congress would show their displeasure over such a fight and such language applied to them and their friends here.

As to the leper question, he said he viewed with alarm the idea of having the people placed under Federal care, for it would mean that they would be under foreigners, who would have no sympathy for them. There was a demand from the audience for a few words in English, and Prince Kuhio responded at once, in part:

"I will ask you to vote for me if only that I may go to Washington and kill the leper hill, for I believe that measure would be the greatest curse to our country. There is now a feeling of curiosity about the disease. What would it be if the lepers of the United States were sent here for care. I'd be ashamed to travel and meet the cold stare of people when they found I was from Hawaii."

PLAYED AT JAP MURDER

The Sheriff Stops Hilo Crime Drama.

HILO, October 24.—Hilo not only has there are also Japanese dramatists play are also Japanese dramatists, play writers and stage artists here who double discount the enterprising sensation hunters who haunt the theaters of San Francisco and New York. The latest adaptation in Hilo's Japanese theater was not from a popular novel, nor a stage depiction of striking situations drawn from real life among the smart set. It was nothing more and nothing less than the reproduction of a murder case which lately occupied several weeks of the time of the local District Magistrate.

The dramatization of the Motohiro murder and the trial of the Japanese accused of his felonious taking or was done by an obscure but talented local play writer. The deeds which he sought to reproduce upon the stage were of such recent occurrence that his memory alone was drawn upon to the relief of his imaginative powers.

The scene was laid in Front street, the thoroughfare on which the defunct Motohiro came to grief. If the Sheriff had not stopped the play before it had closed, it is supposed that a court scene and possibly a prison scene, showing Watanabe and Funicoshi on the reef in charge of Jailor Henry, would have been produced. Motohiro did not have a chance to cut his own throat or have it cut by his mock torturers. The play so far as it went was witnessed with interest by Carl Smith, Messrs. Wise & Ross, and W. H. Smith, attorneys in the case, as well as representatives of the Sheriff.

The Sheriff stopped the play.

The prisoners committed to the Grand Jury on the charge of murdering the Japanese Motohiro were brought from Honolulu this week by Sheriff Andrews and put through one more stunt of appearing before the court "to be remanded to the custody of the sheriff."

This time the prisoners were taken before Judge Little and all were remanded except one who was out on bonds. His bond was pronounced de-

Taulted. It all came about because of the special term of court held at Hilo this month. These prisoners were committed by the District Magistrate to the next Grand Jury at the ensuing term of court. At this special term Judge Little called no Grand Jury and the Sheriff grew alarmed lest his oft remanded prisoners should claim that they were not permitted to appear at the "next term." So he brought them all over, including Teddy Scoville and had them remanded to the next Grand Jury.

Funicoshi, Watanabe and Scoville show the marks of care incident to life on the Reef and steerage travel on the Claudine. As they each stood up before Judge Little, Sheriff Andrews asked that the prisoners be remanded, the counsel for defendants objected to the allowance of the Sheriff's motion. The court overruled the objections and disallowed exceptions. The court explained to the repeated objections of Messrs. LeBlond and Ross that he was taking no jurisdiction over the defendants beyond the point necessary to remand them to the custody of the sheriff. What further complications may arise in these cases has not developed— Tribune.

REPUBLICANS ENTHUSIASTIC

As soon as Prince Cupid sopped after landing from the Claudine Wednesday evening, he with his party was taken to the Waikiki meeting house where a big crowd of Hawaiians were awaiting him. The head of the ticket immediately launched into a spirited speech and was greeted with applause at every turn.

The sensational incident of the evening was the interruption of Prince Cupid by Kaniko, the campaign spokesman of Palmer P. Wood, candidate for the senate on the Home Rule ticket. He openly called Prince Cupid a traitor whereupon the speaker poured a few hot shots from the rostrum that subdued his accuser. The Prince intimated that such impoliteness might call for corporal punishment.

The meeting at Waikiki sent Cupid stock bounding. Others who addressed the meeting were Judge Kepokal, Archie Mahauia, Admiral Beckley and S. L. Desha.

Yesterday afternoon the Republican managers in Hill were busy with the biggest preparations of the campaign for the rally and political meeting last night. The arrival of Prince Cupid and party from Maui in their new home in the work here and as a result a torch light procession was organized along the streets of the city in honor of the great Prince Cupid.

The speakers stated for the night's meeting were Prince Cupid, Judge Kepokal, Miss Adeline Becker, A. R. Loebenberg, S. L. Desha, Kekai James Lewis and G. W. Potts.

Prince Cupid turned to Miss Lewis by the roadside. He was by general pleased with his prospects. He finds the people of Maui wildly enthusiastic for the Prince's own cause. He is now satisfied with his own and feels that a week or two in Honolulu will establish his popularity.

The Prince has a slogan to repeat, "Under the leadership of the work of the campaign, He is seeking a skull in debate and is to be the master sailing in the interests of Wilson or whether putting up what he called his heterogeneous adherents in the audience. The Prince gave with every new experience.

The Republican meeting at Honokaa Tuesday night was the best of the campaign. The citizens planned and carried

out an old fashioned mainland rally. A huge bonfire was built and bombs were fired in a noisy reception to the Republican orators who were to present their views on the issues of the hour. Those who addressed the people were Rev. Mr. Hill of Olaa, Messrs. Pritchard, Lewis, Paty, Chas. Williams, Schellberg and Moanauli. The sentiment for Prince Cupid is reported to be growing more enthusiastic every day through the Hamakua district.—Tribune.

OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.

W. H. Lambert says that in San Francisco there is renewed interest in the proposed Kohala-Hilo railroad and that there is a belief that good results will attend Mr. Peck's efforts with the capitalists there. Mr. Lambert brought back no definite news regarding floating the bonds, but the investors there think favorably of the scheme.—Herald.

PORTO RICAN USES SHEARS

A Porto Rican is in jail charged with stabbing three Japanese at Keaua last Saturday. According to his statement he was invited into a Japanese shack to drink saki and when he had imbibed to his heart's content he started to leave the place. His hosts tried to stop him and he resisted the interference. Then the Japanese assaulted him and drew a pair of scissors and stabbed three of them, one in the groin. The men were badly injured and were brought to the Hilo Hospital for treatment.—Herald.

ARE AT THE CRATER.

Prof. Brigham, Prof and Mrs. Bryan and Miss Stokes of the Bishop Museum staff went up to the volcano last Friday to remain ten days. While there the gentlemen will take measurements of the crater and gather specimens of plant life peculiar to that elevation.—Herald.

A HILO WEDDING

At the home of Mr and Mrs R. A. Lyman, parents of the groom, the marriage of R. J. Lyman and Miss Phoebe Williams was solemnized Wednesday evening by Rev. S. L. Desha. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of the relatives and friends of the couple. The rooms of the Lyman home were beautifully decorated with tropical flowers and ferns. During the ceremony the bridal pair stood beneath a canopy of woven malie and yellow chrysanthemums. After congratulations the company was served with a delightful wedding supper.

WAIPAO FOR CUPID.

The Republican campaigners report splendid meetings in Waipao. Last Monday evening a big Republican rally called out nearly all the voters in Waipao Valley. The speakers at the meeting were James Lewis, Geo. W. Paty, Messrs. Jones, Pritchard, Hobson and Manouli. The meeting was one of the most successful of the campaign. From impressions gained on this tour, the feeling among the campaigners is that Cupid will be elected without a doubt.—Herald.

MRS. HYDE IN HILO.

The session of the Teachers' Reading Circle last Tuesday evening was well attended, showing a prospect that these excellent evenings of literary and historical study will attract a wider circle of interest this year than ever. The ladies were fortunate Tuesday evening in having with them Mrs. Hyde of Honolulu, who in the eighties spent several months in Europe with her late husband. Mrs. Hyde was able to give the subject of the evening an exceptional interest with her account of Rome as she saw it herself. She devoted most of her talk to the Roman roads.—Tribune.

NEWS NOTES

While in the east John A. Scott engaged Mr. J. J. Marlin of Pittsburgh, Pa., to take the place of Mr. Sedgwick as Superintendent of the Hilo Electric Light works. Mr. Marlin left a position with the Westinghouse people to come to Hilo.

Louise, daughter of James Graham, died suddenly of convulsions Tuesday night. She was about eight years old and a bright child.

W. H. Lambert, superintendent of the Hilo Railroad Company, returned from the Coast by the Enterprise entirely restored to health.

A Lindsay, Jr., graduate of the law department of Ann Arbor, returned by the Enterprise and will go to his home in Kona on Monday.

Whitehouse & Hauxhurst, contractors

who are to build the stone arch bridge over Puukaha guich, begin work today. The structure when completed will be the largest and best stone arch bridge on this island. The span is thirty-five feet. It will be a substantial torrent proof bridge.

Mrs. J. A. Scott did not return home with Mr. Scott by the Enterprise. She will remain some months in Brooklyn.

New York Alvah Scott has entered Cascadilla school, Ithaca, New York and will not return to Hilo until next June. Irwin Scott has entered Lorringville school at Greenhouse, New Jersey.

The first cotillion club dance of the season was held at Spreckels' hall last Saturday evening.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Adding fine sulphur to the dissolved material then heating, preferably with pressure is found by Isidor Kitsee to increase double the resistance of cellulose as an insulator for electric wires. Flexibility varies with the percentage of sulphur and resistance to acids and moisture is increased.

Finder of the most attractive and influence upon volcanic eruptions and earthquakes has been found by Rev. T. E. Lepis. A period of between eight and nine years is traced in the course of these phenomena and a period of the period of revolution of the moon's perigee. Further investigation indicates that the greatest number of earthquakes take place when the moon is at its maximum north declination.

One of the most important Englishmen at Fenton a conference in level 17 feet high of smooth concrete by a series of four locks. Through these locks a large boat carrying 100 tons of iron can pass in 17 minutes.

The upper and lower canals are connected by an inclined plane 1 in 4 and a dock here meted sideways up and down on this incline, one descending as the other ascends. Each dock is an iron trough 80 feet long, 15 feet wide and 5 feet deep, with water-tight gates at the ends. This novel

MR. COOPER ACTING AS SPECIAL AGENT

The Secretary Does Not Hold the Office of Superintendent of Public Works.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Last evening's Bulletin contains the following:

The following interesting statement was given to the Bulletin this morning just as it appears:

"A prominent gentleman will forward in the next mail an application to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior for his appointment as secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

"This gentleman takes the position in which he is supported by counsel, that the Organic Act of the Territory distributes its administrative power in certain different officials who are then named; that Mr. H. E. Cooper having accepted the office of treasurer of the Territory, thereby resigned in contemplation of law his office as secretary of the Territory; that having subsequently accepted the office of superintendent of public works, he thereby resigned his office as treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, his only official position today being that of superintendent of public works.

"Authorities bearing upon this question, it is contended, are numerous and manifold."

"Before I consented to take charge of this office as treasurer, it was understood that Governor Dole should notify the President of his action, and abide by his decision," said Secretary Cooper yesterday in answer to a question regarding the published criticism of his having charge of more than one office. "The Governor wrote to me very soon, and would not wait until the legislature meets, President, informing him fully of the situation here and why immediate ac-

tion was necessary. It was the understanding that I should exercise the duties of this office only until such time as a permanent appointment for treasurer can be made. As far as I know there has been no change in regard to the situation, and I am ready to relinquish charge of both these departments whenever desirable. There has not been sufficient time for a reply from the President, though he was asked to reply by telegraph, and an answer should be received soon.

"I am not superintendent of public works, though transacting the business of that department for the present. Mr. Boyd is still superintendent of public works, and as I understand it, drawing a salary as such."

Mr. Cooper was never appointed superintendent of public works, and has never assumed to act as such. During the absence of Mr. Boyd, the incapacity of Marston Campbell, and the disappearance of treasurer Wright, who had been designated by Superintendent Boyd to act for him, Governor Dole requested Mr. Cooper, as his special agent, to take charge of the office. This was done under a section of the Organic Act which made the executive responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Territory.

Governor Dole stated this week that he intended to appoint a treasurer very soon, and would not wait until the legislature meets, but had not decided on the most available man. The difficulty has been in securing someone who would accept the office for the few months before the legislature meets. Altogether I took twice boxes and by that time I was a strong and healthy girl again.

"When I went to the store here to buy a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," Miss Mossey said, "the clerk told me I could buy them cheaper in bulk than in the package. But I remembered I had read a warning that the genuine pills were never sold in bulk and so I insisted upon being given the package with the wrapper on it bearing the full name—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—and I got them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents a box; six boxes for \$2.50.

OVERWORKED WOMEN

WHY SO MANY LOSE THEIR ATTRACTIVENESS.

Miss Mossey Tells How Headaches Backaches, Weakness and Fitful Temps May be Avoided or Overcome.

Miss Georgiana J. Mossey, of No. 129 Lake street, St. Albans, Vt., is a bright, healthy young woman and from her appearance one would never think she had ever been sick for a day in her life. But there was a time, a few years ago, when she was very low, when physicians treated her without avail and hope for recovery was almost gone. But she was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and her story is worth reading.

"Overwork," she says, "was the cause of my illness. My system became all run down generally, my blood was poor and the doctors said I had anaemia. My appetite failed me, I became pale and sickly with no color at all in my face. I had dizzy spells and severe headaches. My illness affected my limbs and I could not walk any distance without becoming very much fatigued and short of breath.

"I suffered for two years and twice was confined to my bed. I doctored with an able local physician for a year and received no benefit. Then I went to Montreal and took treatment from a physician there, but he did me no good and I began to fear I would never get well.

"While in Montreal, a friend of mine who had a niece who had been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, advised me to try that medicine. I began taking them and soon saw a change for the better. I noticed that my lips and ears were beginning to look red and the palor was fading away. My cheeks began to fill out and my appetite returned. My friends noticed the change and at once asked me who was my doctor now. I told them that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were doing all this.

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Furniture

Some of our new fall stock is now here.

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Buffets and chairs to match. In beautiful quarter sawed oak, highly polished. We have the chairs in both cane and leather seats.

China Closets

Our line of these useful articles, is now complete. In all sizes: large, medium and small.

White Enamelled Dressers and Chiffoniers

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LIMITED.

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RUBBER STAMPS

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Pure Brewing Methods

MAUI'S LIVELY WEEK

Attempt to Burn Baldwin Hall.

MAUI, Oct. 25.—Prince Kuhio's tour through Hana district has been marked by ovation after ovation. The people turned out en masse, Republicans, Home Rulers and Democrats, the large and small, men, women and children.

The start was made on Saturday morning, the 18th, from Hamakuaupo. During that day the Prince and the speakers of his party addressed the people of Huelo at noon and those of Keanae in the evening. Fine luaus and large crowds rule at both meetings. After a night's rest at Keanae, on Sunday the party journeyed on to Nahiku where at noon another mass meeting and feast took place. Here the Prince and the carriage in which he rode underwent a siege in which the missiles used were flowers. The villagers not only adorned him with a multitude of leis, but pelted him with flowers, bouquets and wreaths until the carriage was well-nigh filled.

One hundred and fifty of the Nahiku residents escorted Kalanianaole and party for ten or twelve miles into Hana where, Sunday night, a very large assemblage of people took place at the court house. Not only was the building itself filled with people, but the yard was crowded and overflowed into the street.

There were crowds of Hawaiians all eager to see and listen to the "ali'i" candidate. Plantation trains conveyed to and fro large numbers of people from Honomeale and Hamoa.

Monday noon the stumping party addressed a large meeting at the Catholic church at Hamoa. This locality though being a Home Rule stronghold turned out to a man, in fact to a woman or child, for the purpose of giving careful attention to the words of Kuhio. It is rumored that his speech here caused a quarrel among the Home Rulers.

Monday evening another ovation was given the Prince at Kipahulu, the native church being crowded to the doors. About 150 Hana people escorted the speakers to Kipahulu, a matter of ten miles. These large escorts to the Prince are proofs of his popularity.

On the way from Kipahulu to Kaupo, Kalaukalani, the great Home Rule leader, was encountered looking rather downhearted as the Republicans imagined. His reception at Kaupo had been rather a cool one—only fifteen people attending his meeting.

At Kaupo school house Tuesday noon another enthusiastic meeting and luau were the final events of the Prince's Hana circuit. For having received an urgent message per wireless telegraph from friends in Hawaii he embarked in the steamer Claudine at Nuu, a landing a few miles from Kaupo, Tuesday evening for Hilo. He was accompanied by A. N. Kepoikai, A. Mahanu and others. He returned from Hilo by the same steamer Friday night, the 24th, and went directly to Honolulu.

The Prince, Judge Kepoikai and Mahanu did some "stumping" in Hilo and vicinity. Kuhio will make the trip to Kalaukalani later directly from Honolulu.

Last night the Princess, Mrs. Cockett and Miss Nalani Jones met the steamer at Maalaea Bay and returned with the Prince to Honolulu.

MURDER AT KIHEI

Thursday afternoon, the 23rd, a foul murder was committed in a Kihei cane field. A Japanese woman while engaged in irrigating the cane was stabbed to death with an ordinary clasp-knife. A Japanese man named Fujita was seen to leave the woman by a number of Japanese just before the murder was discovered.

Fujita was afterwards caught by the police and now is lodged in Wailuku jail. This morning he pleaded guilty before Judge McKay and was bound over to the grand jury at Lahaina at the December term. He will be taken to Honolulu today. The woman was dead when found, with eight knife thrusts in her breast and near her heart. Dr. Dinegar was summoned but to no purpose.

Fujita said that the woman had promised to marry him while they were together on Hawaii, but had run away. Jealousy and revenge probably were the motives for the terrible deed.

POWDER ACCIDENT.

On the 20th Geo Kenken, a South Sea Islander, met with a frightful accident while fishing with giant powder on the shore near Honokohau, in the district of Lahaina. His left hand was so badly shattered that it had to be amputated. His chest was full of holes, and he will probably be permanently blind. He was alone when the powder exploded and it was several hours before help arrived.

On the 21st he was taken to Lahaina where Dr. Davison and Dr. Peters attended him.

Kenken is married to an Hawaiian woman. No lesson seems to be vivid enough to convince island fishermen to beware of giant powder. Here and there all along the Maui shore, men can be seen minus a hand or arm all from the use of giant powder. This sort of fishing is most dangerous, for the powder must be held in the hands until the lighted fuse has almost ignited the explosive material, and it would require superhuman judgment to always know just the right moment for dropping the powder into the water below.

CHINESE SUICIDE.

Friday morning, the 17th, a Chinese was found dead, hanging by the neck,

in the Chinese Mission house at Pala. It was evidently a case of suicide, for the man was quite sick from hemorrhage of the lungs. He had come to the Mission house the night before and applied for a night's lodging. A coroner's jury was immediately summoned but adjourned until the 21st, when they rendered the verdict of "suicide."

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.

Tuesday evening, the 21st, an unfortunate affair took place at Maunaolu Seminary, Pala. An unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to Baldwin Hall. The fire which was started in some mattresses in the hospital room was discovered before any damage could be done. The grievous part of the incident is that two girl pupils of the school are accused of having committed the crime on account of homesickness.

The two girls are very young, one being seventeen years of age, and the other twelve, and the elder from Lahaina and the younger from Kauai. They are new pupils, having entered the Seminary the beginning of the present term. They were bound over to the grand jury by Judge Copp of Makawao, Friday the 24th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saturday afternoon, the 18th, a tie game of polo took place on the Sunny-side grounds, Pala. The four lined up as follows: D. C. Lindsay, L. von Tempsky, S. E. Kalama and W. O. Alkier versus F. F. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, Geo. Wilbur and Arthur Bettie. The score was three goals to three.

During the afternoon of the 19th, the married baseballists of Wailuku again badly defeated the Lahainas benedicti at Wells' Park, Wailuku. The score was eighteen to nine. Kalukini pitched this time for the Lahainas.

Delegate R. W. Wilcox arrived in Lahaina from Honolulu Tuesday night, the 22nd. From there on the 24th he went to Molokai intending to go to the Kalaupapa settlement.

At Kihei the use of crude oil as fuel for the engines that run the pumps has been most successful. Several tubes were blown out of the boilers at first but this was soon regulated and everything is now working finely.

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Dr. Philip Frear of Honolulu will be the only passenger on the Nevadan which will sail tomorrow for San Francisco.

Weather. Pleasant all the week.

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A Social Event

PAAUWIL. Hawaii Oct. 22.—The dance given by Mrs. E. Madden of Kauai, Oct. 17th, in honor of her sister, Mrs. McQuaid, was one of the most successful social events ever given in the Hamakua district, and was largely attended by the many friends of the host and hostess.

The rooms, verandas and lanais were beautifully and artistically decorated with evergreens and flowers, and Chinese lanterns were most artistically arranged all around and added not only light, but variety and beauty to the scene. The Paauwilio string band was in attendance.

The dance commenced at eight o'clock and was kept up in a more pleasant and lively manner until four o'clock in the morning, with intermission at midnight, at which some choice and defective viands were served. I should say that the host and hostess did every thing in their power to make this dance one of the most enjoyable and successful events of the season, and that it was enjoyed immensely by everybody.

Among those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Robert Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blacow, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLenon, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ashew, acting as a guide when the animal was swimming about."

Dr. and Mrs. Buffet, Mrs. J. Horner, Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. MacQuaid, Mrs. Nott, Miss Horner, Miss Olive Horner, Miss Barnard, Miss May, Miss Irwin, Miss Blacow, Messrs. A. Horner, Arthur Horner, Dr. Irwin, Dr. Taylor, Osborne, Gatton, Burton, Walker, Moses, F. and W. Greenfield and others.

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TUESDAY : : : OCTOBER 28.

POLITICS AND PROSPERITY.

We are getting near the end of a hard-fought campaign, the first well-organized and thoroughly earnest one we have had in many years; and if we win it, as we are going to do, the benefits will be felt by all alike, Republicans, Home Rulers and Democrats. It is not a campaign which looks to prizes for any given person, or faction, or party; but one to apply Republican principles to the whole government of the Territory so that the greatest good may be had for the greatest number.

All of us who live and labor in this country, whether we do it with our hands or our heads, want good times. We want plenty to do at fair pay. Owing to the fact that so much sugar is being raised elsewhere in the world, and because of labor troubles here, the price of our sugar has gone down and the cost of raising the cane has increased; hence most of us are getting on as well as we can with smaller incomes. To get bigger ones is the common object. Now if sugar does not go up we must get capital here to help us out in other ways; and we can't get a nickel unless we can prove to capitalists that the government, and especially the Legislature, will not do anything to hurt the vested interests of the land; will not do anything to make taxation unduly burdensome or returns from investments at all uncertain.

When capitalist comes here now he asks about the laws. Do they make things easy or hard for capital? Is there any feeling against the man who has money to spend? He hears that the last Legislature threatened to put a tax on sugar production and he does not like it. They tell him that the Legislature would not appropriate money enough to run the affairs of the Territory and that the courts, for want of a spendthrift guardian, are running on tick. He hears that the Legislature spent a thousand dollars a day on itself and did nothing for the country except to protect its lady dogs and vote funds to unworthy employees who had been expelled from office. Such things offend capital and they cannot be repeated or perpetuated without driving from us the very agencies that are needed to keep Hawaii solvent and her people contented.

So it becomes an issue this year between prosperity and harder times. If the Republicans win, as it seems probable they will, one of the causes of the present stringency will have been removed; if the Home Rulers win, one of those causes will be extended for the period of two years. Two lean years are a heavy price to pay for Wilcox, Bill White and the rest of the reactionary crowd. It would seem as if they would get very much the best of the bargain.

Mr. Edwards of Napoopoo is going to show what can be done with vanilla plants on a large scale. The Advertiser knows Mr. Edwards to be a thoroughly competent man, familiar with the form of agriculture which he has selected for his experiments here, and as driving and energetic as a man needs to be who pioneers an industry. He has lately been to Fiji for plants and returns with 12,000 which will be set out in Napoopoo. As vanilla beans sell at from \$2 to \$20 per pound, according to the quality, Hawaii would gain immensely from a demonstration of the fact that its soil and climate is adapted to their growth.

People are beginning to wonder what became of the money collected from school children a few years ago to build a battleship called "the American Boy." Los Angeles is trying to get back her share, which amounts to several thousand dollars. It was understood at the time that the fund was nearly a million but nothing has been heard since either of the money or the ship.

The Republican meeting on Saturday night was one of the best, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, that has been held in this city for a long time. It showed an interest on the part of the voter which augurs a great turn-out of Kuhio men on election day. So far the Home Rulers have not begun to match its showing of strength.

The Wilcox speakers now refer to the white men of the Territory as "white cockroaches," "white snakes" and the like. They are the only people in the canvass who draw a color line. Suppose on that account Wilcox, at the concluding session, should find a white Congress drawing a color line against him? What a howl would be there, my countrymen.

When the Home Rulers talk of primaries they overlook the fact that the Marine Hospital service ever takes charge of the Settlement, as the Wilcox bill proposes, a place to burn dead lepers will be among the first structures built.

The earthquake the other night seems to have stirred Kilaua and now the ancient crater is sending up fountains of fire. Probably no finer sight for tourists can be had in any part of the United States.

With the President dissatisfied with Wilcox and nine out of ten Congressmen snubbing him, he could not expect to get anything for Hawaii even if he knew how.

The times aren't so very hard when an audience can afford to buy eggs at five cents apiece to throw at the speakers.

STRAIGHT VOTING.

On some sides the expression is heard from Republicans, "There are good men on the other tickets, so I shall vote for some of them." Certain candidates of the Siamese Twins are making their campaign, knowing that they have no hope of election unless they can secure sufficient Republican votes to place them in the Legislature, while the remainder of the men on the ticket which they grace are left at home. It is only fair to those who at this time contemplate scratching their tickets to present the case fairly and squarely, and thinking men, for weighing the whole situation, will certainly see that the interests involved in this fight demand straightforward voting.

The Republicans stand pledged to a platform which safeguards the rights of every citizen of the Territory, and if elected cannot fail to carry out their promises to the people. Give to this community a Republican administration and the results will be seen even before the legislature sits. The return of confidence will be immediate and the people themselves will begin to reap the benefits at once. That this is the case seems to be beyond question, for the converse is proved by the lack of confidence which followed the actions of a Home Rule Legislature. The moneyed men of the United States to whose investments every man in the Islands looks for the greater future of our industries, knows that all around him is prosperity, coming under a Republican administration and staying because of the very belief in the principles of the party in power, which insures its return at the fall elections.

But what do those same men who are looking for good things to buy and promote know of Home Ruleism? They are the men who own the ships which should be running into this harbor. They are the men whose money will make possible a revival in the estates which have languished for lack of development. What then do they know of the opposition to Republicanism in these islands? First they know that during the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced placing an export tax of \$10 a ton on sugar. They know that such a tax would cripple the industry, perhaps beyond repair. Then learning that Home Ruleism has again triumphed will they not feel that to invest money in Hawaii will be to take grave chances of jeopardizing its security?

They know that the campaign of the Home Rule party is made on lines of race and business prejudice, that the Home Rulers are appealing to their followers on the grounds of opposition to the material interests of the Territory. Will any man contemplating an investment, feel safe to place money in the country where the legislative power is avowedly opposed to the protection of the vested rights? Will the man who has an investment to make weigh the personality of the men elected. Rather will he not look to the fact that he is tied up to a party which gives on the stump, as the only excuse for its existence, the turning over of the system which brought great prosperity, lasting until in an evil moment the people placed it in the power of the Home Ruler to block the wheels of trade and progress?

Looking fairly in the face of the situation it is not a fact that the success of the Republican party will mean the return of the confidence of the people of the mainland, and of the men who are capable of employing labor here, in the stability of our institutions? Should not these considerations weigh above the selfish ones of casting a vote for a personal friend? It would appear that if ever a straight vote was needed the coming election was the time for its casting.

The presence of a misfit democracy in the field, a democracy which for sake of less than fifteen percent of the offices gave its consent that two members of the party should accept nominations on a platform which endorses a Republican administration, does not change the situation in the least. The election of a ticket with Wilcox at its head must be considered a Home Rule victory, and now as never before, the material interests of the country demand that the United States know that Hawaii is no longer reactionary but progressive.

What if in a personal opinion opposed to that of a majority of the Republican conventions, there is one man on the misfit ticket who is better fitted for the Legislature than his neighbor on the Republican ticket. Should not the people now declare that the time has come for a complete changing of the past record, and the majority of the Congress before which Hawaii will stand asking favors, be told that the people recognize the fact that Republicanism has in the past made for progress, and the majority of the voters of the newest Territory wishes to stand with the advancing procession?

A scratched vote is a half vote against Republicanism.

The Independent again tells the Molokai lepers to mind their own business and keep out of politics. With its usual lucidity the Wilcox organ asks: "Are they the whole sour cheese in a small circle that would compel a worm to turn in its narrow cell?" And again, "Do they (the lepers) believe they are the whole people and upon them rests the pivotal point that will turn the country in favor of Republicanism?" We plainly told the country's leper wards," shouts the Wilcox organ, "to mind their own business and we mean every word of it." After this the Congress drawing a color line against him? What a howl would be there, my countrymen.

When the Home Rulers talk of primaries they overlook the fact that the Marine Hospital service ever takes charge of the Settlement, as the Wilcox bill proposes, a place to burn dead lepers will be among the first structures built.

Wilcox men are defending his inaction on the pua that he has worked against him and thus destroyed his influence. To the ordinary observer it would seem a bad way to gain confidence to spend an evening in hurling epithets. The same enemies will not comment of his misled constituents he shows himself unworthy of their renewed confidence.

Wilcox was only a plurality winner two years ago, narrowly missing defeat. He had no such opposition as he is getting now, nor a record of legislative failure to contend with.

The rescue of the Legislature from the Home Rulers is well on the cards. It is some time since the Wilcox party talked of being able to win a two-thirds majority there, the outfit being mighty busy now trying to escape a minority fate.

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WILCOX AND THE LEPROS.

In his more recent speeches on the subject Delegate Wilcox has declared that he is not in favor of bringing lepers to Molokai from the mainland. If this is true, why then does his bill, which he still proposes to urge, provide for just that transfer? Witness these extracts from the measure which Wilcox introduced on December 17, 1901:

A BILL

To provide a reservation for leprosy persons.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That that part of the island of Molokai, Territory of Hawaii, known as Kalanipapa, and now used as a place of confinement for leprosy persons, is HEREBY DECLARED TO BE A GOVERNMENT RESERVATION.

Sec. 2. That whenever the board of health of any State or Territory of the United States shall declare that a person is infected with leprosy, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to transport said infected person to SAID RESERVATION and there confine said infected person until cured.

In other words, Wilcox is opposed to the lazaretto idea in his campaign only but is working for it in Congress.

The lepers should not permit themselves to be deceived by Wilcox. The immense sums of money he says would be spent at Molokai by the Federal Government are not for the purpose of setting lepers free. That is an act which would cost nothing except the few hundred dollars required for steamer fares. What is wanted of the Wilcox money is to build the institutions which would be required to carry out the provisions of the Wilcox and Wanger bills. What are these institutions? They are:

1. Prison wards for the complete segregation of men and women and of varying types of the disease.
2. Operating and dissecting rooms for surgical treatment and post mortems.
3. A crematory for burning the dead.
4. Kitchens for the preparation of special foods required in determining dietary values.

These structures would all be required in carrying out the rules of the United States Marine Hospital Service in the treatment and study of any kind of plague, leprosy in especial.

Some friend of Wilcox, who is too timid to sign his name to communications, writes the Bulletin that the United States could not, from motives of Christianity, treat the lepers as harshly as the Advertiser said it would in yesterday's leading article. Unfortunately for the theory of that writer, the facts are dead against him. Not only does Senator Burton declare that the United States, if it takes charge at Molokai, would separate the male and female lepers and keep them apart; but that is precisely what is being done in the Philippines today wherever lepers have been collected by the Government. These unfortunate are imprisoned, segregated as to sex, deprived of fish and experimented upon by the doctors. Within a month past this paper has reprinted from the Manila Times an account of the escape from jail of several lepers who could no longer endure the hardships thrust upon them. It may be taken, for granted that the United States authorities are not intentionally cruel; but so great is the fear of leprosy among Americans that they count no measure too drastic to prevent the spread of the disease, believing that it is better to visit hardships upon a few leprosy persons than to expose millions of non-leprosy persons to the visitation of the plague.

The Wanger leper bill, referred to above, was introduced as a supplementary measure to the Wilcox bill, on January 23, 1902. This measure confesses the object of carrying out the intention of the Berlin Lepra Conference—a body which formulated rules of the most severe character—and provides that lepers shall be isolated in "special asylums" and shall have no "bodily contact" with other people. Treating of members of known leprosy families who are free of the disease the bill says:

They shall be kept under strict supervision by the local boards of health in the United States for the term of seven years, at the end of which time, if no leprosy has developed, they are to be free of any further supervision.

Applied to Hawaii this section would visit upon the uninfected kindred of lepers a surveillance seven years long.

The way to kill both these measures is to send to Congress a man who, like Prince Kuhio, will be able to demonstrate that the interests of lepers are best conserved by a continuance of the methods which now obtain at Molokai. If Wilcox goes back he will work for his own measure and, in case it passes, the Wanger bill, which supplies the details of administration and is understood to be approved in the main by the Surgeon General, would naturally go with it.

Candidate for the Senate Jesse P. Makai, Home Rule member of the last legislature, thinks that he has been harshly dealt with when he is accused of "holding up" the loan bill. He bases his plea upon the fact that the bill did not leave the Speaker's table for reference to his committee, and so he could not have held it up. One of the Republican members says that Makai is really responsible, for when the Home Rulers with the desire of securing an extra session broke a quorum of the House he promised to do all that he could for the Loan Bill, and although he had one friend who would have done as he asked permitted the closing days of the session to pass without action though there were fifteen members, and his friend would have completed the quorum. When a leader hides behind a subterfuge to escape the just comment of his misled constituents he shows himself unworthy of their renewed confidence.

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LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Mrs. W. W. Hall returned to Honolulu on Friday. She has been the guest for a week at Pineapple Hill, Wahiawa, on Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Eames.

Captain Berger is expected next Friday from his vacation trip to the coast and public concerts by the Government band will be resumed on November 1.

Secretary Cooper has sent a circular letter to ~~most~~ of the Road Boards in the Territory asking for estimates for appropriations required for the next two years. These are to be made up in a report to be submitted to the legislature. A report is asked also on the work already accomplished.

An order was made yesterday in United States court for the payment of witnesses in the Tanbara case. The murder trial was a rather expensive proceeding, the total cost being over \$1500. No further move looking towards an appeal has been made, and if it is taken, the case will probably go direct to the United States Supreme Court.

♦ ♦ ♦

Old Whalers Want Coffee.

Every little while a request comes to some Honolulu man from some old whaler who is stowed away in a "snug harbor" on the Atlantic coast for a bag of that old Hawaiian coffee, that's got a smell that will gladden a fellow's heart when he is ten miles away from it. In most cases the coffee is got together and sent along, as the old whalers love the island coffee, and say that nothing like it is to be secured from any other portion of the globe.

♦ ♦ ♦

Canadian Pacific freight train was

thrown into the Pitt river near New Westminster, but no one was seriously injured.

♦ ♦ ♦

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS,

sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

♦ ♦ ♦

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DAVIES
MONEY
PAID IN

FARMERS
MEET AT
WAHIAWA

Boyd Matter Will Be Settled Soon.

(Continued from Page 1)

James H. Boyd yesterday paid into the Department of Public Works as a government realization, the sum of \$2,000 in gold, the amount received by him from T. H. Davies & Co. for road work in Hilo, and hitherto unaccounted for. The money was turned over to Chief Clerk White, after a lengthy conference between Governor Dole, Secretary Cooper, Supt. Boyd and Land Commissioner Boyd.

There are many who think that Boyd will, within a short time, resume his standing as Superintendent of Public Works, though there could be obtained no official confirmation of the report yesterday.

The principal transaction to be explained by Boyd, was that in reference to the Davies matter, and as this seems to have been settled to the satisfaction of the Territorial officials, Secretary Cooper may turn the Public Works office to Supt. Boyd within a day or two if further explanations are equally satisfactory.

No official statement could be obtained yesterday as to the final disposition of the matter, all the officials concerned in the conference being equally reticent.

Following the close of conferences yesterday afternoon Governor Dole said: "In the Davies matter the \$3,000 has been paid into the Department of Public Works by Superintendent Boyd as a government realization."

"It is reported that the entire matter has been practically settled. Has it?" Governor Dole was asked.

"There are some other matters to be explained," was the reply. "But there is a prospect of their being disposed of soon."

Governor Dole stated that he did not consider himself at liberty to make public any of the remaining matters regarding the conduct of the Superintendent's office, which are to be explained. A formal letter was sent to Mr. Boyd in which all these matters were set out, and the greater part of the day was spent yesterday in explanations.

Mr. Boyd was not disposed to talk of the trouble, though he gave the impression that everything had been satisfactorily arranged and that he would soon resume charge of his office. He was in fact in his office and in conference with his clerks, when asked to make a statement in regard to the affair. "The matter is progressing," said Mr. Boyd. "There has been a tremendous upheaval in the office and naturally it takes time to get things back into shape." Secretary Cooper said he had nothing to add to the statement of the Governor and would not say whether he would turn over his office to Mr. Boyd now, or not.

QUESTIONS COOPER'S AUTHORITY.

When the Waikiki Road Commission met yesterday morning in the office of the chairman, the question was raised as to the authority of Henry E. Cooper to act as Superintendent of Public Works, in appointing the commission. Judge Stanley, who appeared for W. H. Cornwell and others said that he would like to have the matter settled, though he had no objection to the members of the board, or to Cooper as superintendent. He contended, however, that there could be but one Superintendent of Public Works, and that both Boyd and Cooper could not hold the position at the same time. The commission adjourned without passing upon the question. In the meantime the matter will probably be disposed of by the re-appointment of the members of the commission, in the event that Supt. Boyd resumes his office. Supt. Boyd stated yesterday that he would do this if he took charge within a few days as expected. The commission adjourned until tomorrow afternoon when the Queen Emma Estate claim will be taken up. The Cornwell claim is set for Thursday.

DOING GOOD WORK.

Wesdon's Lecture Tour Takes Him to Los Angeles.

Walter C. Weedon, a popular lecturer of Hawaii, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday, representing the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the Merchant's Association. Mr. Weedon has spent thirty-seven years in the islands and is in the United States at this time to impress upon tourists that Hawaii is "the wonderland—the Paradise of the Pacific."

"Just how long I shall stay here on this trip I do not know, but perhaps six months or a year. We are now seeking to increase our tourist crops over there, and that is principally why I am over here. I want to impress upon Western travelers that they cannot afford not to extend their trips to these beautiful vernal islands. It is a lovely ocean voyage, and more tourists should know the grandeur thereof. I have lived in the islands for thirty-seven years. We are planning largely for the St. Louis Exposition. We want to have a building of our own, and propose to spend from \$30,000 to \$50,000 on it. I shall negotiate on the matter as soon as I can get to St. Louis. Yes, I shall deliver many lectures here"—Los Angeles Times.

PRINCE DAVID KAWANANAKOA OUT OF RACE FOR SENATOR

Will Formally Withdraw From the Contest at Once for Purely Personal Reasons.

Prince David last evening expressed surprise that his intentions had become known, but when questioned admitted that it was his plan to formally withdraw from the race. He said that he had no idea of the effect of his action, as he had not discussed its significance with anyone. He said he had simply come to the conclusion that he would not make the race for the place. The Prince has not made an active canvass, and it has been rumored recently that he had been solicited, but had refused, to make a tour of Oahu with Wilcox.

Friends of both the Princes expressed last evening the utmost satisfaction over the developments, as they said the result could not be otherwise than helpful to Prince Kuhio.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spalding. Honolulu has lost one of its prettiest Hawaiian ladies and much loneliness is caused to Mrs. J. P. Spalding's many friends, as she goes to Koloa to make it her future home.

NAMES FOUND ON THE TICKETS

The following is a list of nominations as candidates for the coming election on November 4th, received in this office up to, and including, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1902, for the Third Senatorial and Fourth and Fifth Representative Districts, Island of Oahu:

Third Senatorial District—William C. Achil, Clarence W. Ashford (C. W. Akao), Edgar Caypless (Kepalike), D. P. R. Isenberg, David Kawananakoa, Jessie P. Makalani, L. L. McCordless (Linekona Etilau), Chas. Notley (Kale Nokale).

Fourth Representative District—Joseph Aea, Frank Andrade, William Aylett (Will Aileke), J. M. Camara, Samuel F. Chillingworth, William W. Harris, John D. Holt, Jr. (Keoni Holopio), Harry A. Juen, S. K. Kamakaka, Douglas Kaona, Jonah Kumala, Carlos A. Long, C. J. McCarthy (Kale Makake), I. Nauha, Gardner K. Wilder.

Fifth Representative District—Daniel Damian, J. M. Ezeira, Frank R. Harvey (Pelekiko Hawe), John Lot Kaulukou, M. K. Kou, David M. Kupihea, William Messman, Jr. (Mokimana Olopio), L. B. Nainoa, Ben Naukana, Ng Monwar (Manuwa), S. K. Olli, J. K. Paole, James E. Shaw (Kimo Ko), Henry C. Vida (o Hale Mai Mau).

Kuhio and Wilcox.

It is difficult for any sensible man to point out one single good reason why Prince Kuhio should not be elected instead of Wilcox. So far as the work in Congress is concerned, there is no question but what Prince Kuhio, elected as a Republican, can have practically whatever he asks in reason from his Republican brothers in the house. Wilcox could not, and cannot do that. Prince Cupid represents the young and fast increasing class of intelligent and wealthy Hawaiians, while Wilcox represents dead ideas—and himself. From no matter what point of view one looks at it the election of Prince Kuhio to Congress is so all important that the election of Wilcox, calmly considered, appears simply as a huge burlesque. If a subsidy is to be secured for the ex-queen, Prince Kuhio, a relative of the queen and a wealthy Hawaiian in his own right, is the man to send. If appropriations are to be secured, Prince Kuhio, backed by his Republican prestige, can secure them. Two years ago, the election of Wilcox could have been construed to mean something, but under present conditions it would simply be a piece of pitiable folly.—Maui News.

Westing a Crisis.

There were strict orders in the Philippines regarding looting, and one day a lieutenant's suspensions were aroused by a private whom he saw peering eagerly under the piazza of a house on the outskirts of Manila.

"What are you doing there?" he demanded, in his gruff tones.

"Why, sir," said the soldier, saluting, "I'm only trying to catch a chicken which I've just bought."

Lieutenant K— stooped and caught sight of a fine pair of fowls.

"There are two chickens under there," he exclaimed, excitedly. "I bought the other one. Catch 'em both!"

John O'Donnell was suspended from the British Parliament upon the opening day for shaking his fist in the face of the Premier.

The fighting in Venezuela has not reached a decisive stage though 600 casualties have been reported from the present battle.

A convention of strikers has been called which will probably end the coal strike.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup has reached New York.

CATARRE IS ALWAYS THE RESULT OF A NEGLECTED COLD. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will not cure cataract, but will cure the cold and so prevent that disagreeable malady. This remedy not only relieves the local irritation of the throat and lungs, but removes the causes of the diseased condition. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COURT HAS A BUSY DAY

Two decisions of much importance were given yesterday by Judge Robinson in cases which had been submitted to him during vacation time. In the suit of Lim Ah Lee vs. Ah Soon the court found for plaintiff with a similar finding in the case of Frank Godfrey vs. Emma M. Nakuna.

The first suit was for the settlement of damages in the Manoa Valley dispute over water rights. The case had been in the Supreme Court and was sent back in order that the damages might be assessed. Judge Robinson in fixing the damages goes into detail regarding the profits arising from the cultivation of taro. As to one patch of land not planted the court holds there can be no recovery, and as to ten other patches the damage can be but nominal. The court holds that the plaintiffs are entitled to three-fourths of the amount of taro which could have been grown, because during that season, there being a drought, other Manoa valley taro planters sustained a loss of one-fourth of their crop from natural causes.

The damage is fixed at \$1700 and the court says in conclusion:

Let a decree be entered in favor of complainants and against respondents, perpetually enjoining and restraining the respondents, their agents, servants and employees, from in anywise obstructing or interfering with or decreasing in volume the water flowing over the dam situated in Manoa stream known as and called Paauhi dam, or in any manner obstructing or interfering with or decreasing in volume the water used in supplying the lands of said complainants on the Ewa side of said Manoa stream flowing in the ditch leading from that certain other dam designated and known as the Bishop dam, which said ditch is referred to in the pleadings in this cause and designated as Ditch A. on the diagram attached to complainants' bill of complaint and made a part thereof and marked Exhibit "A," every night from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. and further on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays from 12 o'clock noon to 6 p. m. and also awarding said complainants damages in the sum of \$1700 sustained by them by reason of the unlawful acts of said respondents in trespassing upon said land and in obstructing and in interfering with and decreasing in volume the water flowing over said Paauhi dam through said Ditch A. together with costs of suit.

METCALF LEGAL HEIR.

In the case of Frank Godfrey as trustee for Thos. Metcalf vs. Emma Nakuna judgment was given for plaintiff. The suit was one in ejectment, the defendant holding possession for land bequeathed by Theophilus Metcalf to his son Frank, or by him to "his lawfully begotten children", and in case there were none the property was to go to the sister or brothers. There was considerable evidence both for and against the legitimacy of the child, but the court holds that the plaintiff is the son of Frank Metcalf and awards him the property. The court finds:

"I am satisfied from the evidence adduced that Thomas Metcalf, plaintiff's beneficiary, is the sole surviving lawfully begotten child of Frank Metcalf, and as such sole surviving lawfully begotten child, was entitled upon the death of his father, the said Frank Metcalf, to the immediate possession of the lands and premises described in plaintiff's complaint, being at that time the owner in fee thereof, and that the plaintiff, as trustee for said Thomas Metcalf, under and by virtue of said deed, dated August 30th, 1901, ever since said last mentioned day has been, at the time of the commencement of this action was, and is now the owner and entitled to the possession of said lands and premises. The presumption of legitimacy of a child born during the continuance of a valid marriage is too strong to be overcome by the evidence adduced on behalf of the defendant in the case at bar."

WILLIE'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Willie Crawford, the Chinese-Hawaiian, won first blood in the suit for divorce brought by his wife, Rebecca Crawford. The matter came up yesterday before Judge Robinson on motion for alimony. The defendant in reply set up the insufficiency of the complaint, it being alleged that it did not set out that they were not living together as husband and wife or had not been doing so for any length of time, prior to the filing of the petition.

Judge Robinson sustained the plea, holding that the defect to be a vital one, and the motion was dismissed with leave to the plaintiff to amend the libel.

COURT NOTES.

Default was entered against defendant by Judge De Bolt in the case of Oriental Life Insurance Co. vs. Loo Chit Sam.

The accounts of Henry Smith, as guardian of Miriam Lazarus, have been referred to E. C. Peters as master. The accounts of Henry Smith, trustee under the will of Richard Meek, were referred to P. D. Kellett, Jr.

An appeal has been taken in the case of H. Takahashi vs. W. C. Achil.

The annual accounts of J. O. Carter, guardian of the Hardee minors, have been approved.

Judge De Bolt yesterday ordered defendant to pay alimony of \$20 semi-monthly in the case of Ida Dean vs. Chas. E. Dean. An attorney's fee of \$20 is also allowed.

James W. Lloyd has been appointed administrator of the estate of Thos. A. Lloyd. Decedate leaves property valued at \$2,700.

Frank Pabla has been appointed administrator of the estate of Manu Decease left property worth \$12,76.

The accounts of Sophie H. B. Pratt as executrix of the estate of James Hyde Pratt have been approved.

Cecil Brown has been appointed executor of the estate of Gen. E. Boardman, W. A. Whitney and S. B. Rose, who were named in the will, having succeeded their claims. Bond was fixed at \$2,000.

W. L. Howard has been granted leave to make a partial distribution of the estate of A. Kroft, deceased.

Who Cares Whether?

It is rumored on Maui, though whether true or not the news does not know, that Judge Humphreys of Honolulu and Judge Little of Hilo are quietly opposing Prince Kuhio, and are throwing their influence to Wilcox if this be true, the motive can readily be understood. When Satan, overcome, reeled and fell from the ramparts of heaven, he drew many great and lesser lights with him. If it be not true, Judge Humphreys and Judge Little should be informed of the vicious rumor at once in order that they may correct it in haste.—Maui News.

A gall off the coast of Ireland has several wrecks.

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ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The E. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.

(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2333

PROGRESS
OF HAWAIIJared Smith's Report
of Agricultural
Station.

The annual report of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station for 1901, by Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in charge, has been issued. The report is illustrated by several plates. One view shows the rice and taro fields of Paia Valley; another gives views of the women workers of the taro fields, views of the station sites, and a number of clever pictures of things bearing on our agricultural industry.

The report is as follows:

The period from April 5 to May 15 was occupied in making preliminary surveys of the land which had been set apart for the use of the station, the Kewalo-uka tract in Makiki valley, adjacent to the city of Honolulu. This tract, containing 154 acres, lying along the southeast slope of the Punchbowl and Tantalus ridge, is nearly two miles long and has a maximum width of about 300 yards at its lowest portion nearest the city, and about 100 yards at the upper end. The elevation ranges from 125 feet, nearest the city, to 1,350 feet on the end nearest Mount Tantalus, the height of that peak being 2,010 feet.

Although the preliminary arrangements had been entered into in September, 1900, between the governor of the territory and Dr. Stubbs, yet the formal transfer did not take place until June 10, 1901, when two tracts were reserved to the territory, one of ten acres as a stone quarry and a second of fifty-two acres on the slopes and within the crater of Punchbowl Hill, which was reserved for a public park. By the court

of the secretary of the navy this department was granted the temporary use of the naval hospital site for experimental purposes. The work of clearing land and erecting buildings was begun with as little delay as possible.

Twenty-four acres, comprising all of the naval hospital reservation and land adjacent to it, was cleared of a dense growth of guava and lantana bushes, prickly pear, and algaroba or the mesquite bean woods. The contract under which the work was performed called for the removal of all tree stumps and roots and plowing the land to the depth of 20 inches. This work was not completed within the period agreed upon, but was carried out in an extremely careful manner, reflecting great credit upon the contractor. The cost of this work amounted to \$30 per acre. The ravages of the disease known as sore head are so severe as to almost prevent the raising of domestic fowls.

An article on chickens and their diseases in Hawaii has been prepared by my assistant, Mr. A. F. Sedgwick, and published as Bulletin No. 1 of the Hawaiian Station. This treats of sore head, as well as of several other common diseases, and gives simple precautions and preventive measures which, if adopted by poultry growers, will do much toward enabling farmers to fight disease.

As soon as possible, experiments will be begun in animal husbandry and dairying. Owing largely to an insufficiency of forage, meats are very expensive. In the markets of Honolulu hogs sell for from ten to seventeen cents per pound live weight. To remedy this difficulty it is intended to undertake at an early day feeding experiments with various roots and tubers and with the common papaya as food for swine.

As soon as possible, experiments in dairying should be undertaken upon a carefully planned system. Dairying and cattle feeding are now being carried on a small scale with some measure of success, but the supply of milk and butter is insufficient to meet the demands of the home trade. Island butter retails for sixty cents per pound, coffee the same protection which is extended to sugar, it would mean not only the building up of an industry among our own people and within our own borders, but the establishment of this industry on a firm basis would also mean a marked increase in the number of small landowners. From the national standpoint, that State which produces or can produce within its own borders the greatest number of necessities consumed by its own people is the strongest. To foster the coffee industry in these islands of the Pacific will be to make Hawaii a stronger member of the family of States.

SUGGESTED LINES OF INQUIRY

The economic conditions of Hawaii are such that new industries can be established only with the greatest difficulty.

In common with all other old insular regions there has been a multitude of serious insect and animal pests introduced, not through intent but as a concomitant of commerce. In this regard the history of Hawaiian agriculture is parallel with that of many other tropical islands such as the Fiji Islands and the British West Indies.

Plants may be introduced without their natural enemies, or insects which in their native country are kept in check by natural enemies, and parasites may

here breed in enormous numbers and adapt themselves to new host plants, to the detriment of the farmer. Hawaii is full of ornamental exotics which have become weeds, and of Chinese Japanese, Australian, American, and Old World insects which, free from all natural check, ravage alike the native vegetation and the cultivated crops.

The lot of the farmer is thus in many ways more difficult than in continental regions.

The battle is a continuous one. The practical entomologist thus finds here a wider field for work and although much has been done, a vast amount of work is yet to be accomplished.

Some crops are abnormally free from blight and disease. Others fall a ready prey to hosts of enemies whose attacks the plants themselves are not prepared to resist nor do the farmers know how to combat.

What is true of insect pests is also true of fungous and bacterial diseases. The field of investigation is a new one, hardly yet touched upon.

Experiments should be conducted in having been made above the level to the utilization of the waste cane tops in the form of silage for feeding dairy cattle and beef steers, and with the waste

water system had to be installed by the station. A line of one-inch pipe molasses for fattening sheep, cattle and horses to connect with the water system and a 10,000 gallon tank were placed at an elevation of 250 feet, that being the maximum height above sea level at which city water is supplied. An 18,000-gallon profit tank was erected back of the residence at a height above the 20-foot line to give enough water pressure in both office and residence.

A 1½ horse pump and engine fat-making constituents of the cane and double-acting pump were installed top and surghum rations generally used at the 250-foot level, and the water is pumped through a 2-inch galvanized iron pipe into the upper tank. A 4-inch swing check valve was placed between the pump and the upper tank to relieve the engine from the longitudinal vibration resulting from the alternating rise and fall of the 2-inch column of water in the discharge pipe. The working pressure is about 47 pounds. All outside water connections including the installation of the pumping plant, were made by station employees and not by contract, this having raised the only satisfactory way of getting work done at the same time the cheapest.

A dark room for photographic work built in one of the office rooms and a water-closet is also being added. About 200 feet of board walks have been laid and where the climate is admirably

adapted to a comfortable and healthful existence.

The coffee lands of Hawaii can be made as productive as any in the world. Experiments in the selection and cross-planting of varieties to produce more prolific or harder trees, and especially an investigation of the methods of curing coffee, should be made in an effort to save this industry. Hawaiian coffee has already made for itself an enviable reputation for quality and flavor of berry. It could be sold on its merits instead of in competition with the low-grade coffees of Brazil and Central America. It would in time prove an immensely profitable crop. An effort should be made to save this industry from total extinction. It is a crop especially suited to the small farmer and the small investor—the man who can build up a home and care for his crop himself. The establishment of the coffee industry on a successful basis would make the Hawaiian Islands a land of small farmers more quickly than the transformation could be accomplished in any other way or through the medium of any other crop or industry.

A fire plug with fifty feet of fire hose has been connected with the main discharge pipe from the pump to give needed fire protection. Other connections will be installed at each of the principal buildings. The large tank has been connected with the one beside the stable, and this in turn with a smaller one at the laborers' quarters, and connections have been made where easy of access in the garden for irrigation, on a moderate scale.

On the upper clearing where the blue gum forest was cut away, about one and one-half acres have been dug over and terraced, using some of the cord wood for buttress work. Here also a two-room hut has been erected for laborers' quarters, at an elevation of about 1,705 feet. This cottage has a corrugated galvanized-iron roof, made with a four-foot overhang, the idea being to collect as much rainfall as possible. Besides the two living rooms there is a large supply and tool room. The water from the roof is stored in a 3,000-gallon tank; pipes are laid from this so that the water can be used on the terraces. A 2,000-gallon tank and lumber for the construction of a small stable are now on the ground and will be put up some time this winter. These buildings were considered necessary because of the elevation above the main station buildings. The upper clearing is more than a mile from the office by the most direct route, along a narrow and steep bridle trail, or fully four miles by the winding Tantalus wagon road.

This comprises in brief the constructive work on the Hawaii Experiment Station for the period from April 5 to November 1, 1901, seven months. The correspondence has been rather large, the station having already given assistance and information to many farmers in all the islands of the group. Some poultry experiments have also been inaugurated. These could be undertaken immediately without great expense, and it is hoped that they may lead to results of immediate practical usefulness. Largely because of the great number of diseases with which barnyard fowls are afflicted in the Hawaiian Islands the supply of poultry does not meet the demand. Live chickens sell in Honolulu markets for \$15 a dozen and eggs at forty to fifty cents a dozen. If the station can demonstrate a practical way for the economical production of chickens and eggs it will add largely to the resources of the small farmers on the islands. The ravages of the disease known as sore head are so severe as to almost prevent the raising of domestic fowls.

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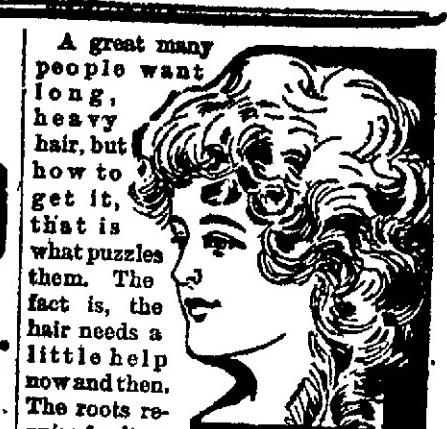
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RESERVOIR
IN LAVA BEDThe Plans Made for
Hilo Water
Works.

When the hair is starved, it stops growing, loses its lustre, falls out, turns gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-aid. It makes the hair grow, stops it from falling, and completely cures dandruff.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

If your hair is fading or turning gray, begin at once with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It will positively restore color to your gray hair, all the full, rich color it had in early life.

Like it, for it keeps the hair soft and glossy and prevents it from splitting at the ends.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Presented by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

For Almost
Forty
Years

For almost two score of years we have built nothing but Stoves—Good Stoves.

With the largest stove plant in the world, equipped with all modern appliances that money can buy and brains can devise, employing more skilled hands than any concern in our line, steadily employed and contented mechanics, we ought to build the best stoves and ranges in the world, and do.

The great skill and artistic temperament of our designers, men who stand highest in their particular lines, are evident in every JEWEL STOVE AND RANGE.

A Jewel Stove or range is an ornament to any home.

Further than that, it is intelligently designed to meet all requirements, and does meet them successfully.

Quality—the very highest as to materials, workmanship and design—is guaranteed by the Crown Trade mark, which is cast on every stove and range we make.

It took us almost forty years to build up the reputation which stands back of our trade mark, a reputation which grows wider each recurring season. We propose to maintain it at any cost.

It stands to reason that we, with our immense plant facilities, and unlimited resources, can build stoves in large numbers cheaper than smaller concerns, and with more limited facilities. We buy raw materials from first hands, at the right time, at lowest prices, thereby enabling us to build highest grade ranges and sell them at lowest prices.

We are always aggressive, ready to meet every requirement, never allow our patterns to become out of date, and operate our own pattern shop, assuring exclusive and attractive designs. All of our ranges are made and sold under the name "JEWEL" and the well known trade mark, which guarantees quality.

DETROIT STOVE WORKS.

W. W. Dimond & Co.,
LIMITED.

Sole Agents for Hawaii.

The United States army will be reduced to 58,600 men, the minimum number allowed by law.

The German coal miners have sent \$1,250 to the striking Pennsylvania miners.

Cholera is reported to be spreading rapidly in Palestine.

Archbishop Guidi has left Rome for the Philippines.

Another eruption of Soufriere has been reported.

The Tennessee coal strike has been settled.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.—Many cough cures contain opium. The effect of this drug is to diminish secretion of the mucous, and the relief afforded is only temporary. As soon as the effect of the opium passes off, the malady returns in a more severe form. The system is also weakened and rendered more susceptible to cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not contain opium in any form. It affords relief and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COFFEE IN HAWAII

Probably \$10,000,000 has been sunk in unprofitable coffee cultivation in them during the last ten years. Intelligent investigation of all phases of the coffee industry will repay

coffee to cheap labor. If planters in other parts of the tropics can grow sugar at

a profit in the open competition of the world's markets and in spite of the

NOT HELD FOR FIRE

De Bolt's Decision In Stockyard Case.



Judge De Bolt rendered a written opinion yesterday overruling the demurrer in the case of M. L. Smith vs. Honolulu Stockyards Co., and holding that plaintiff could not be held responsible for the destruction of the defendant's building by fire.

The building occupied by the Honolulu Stockyards Co. on King street was constructed by M. L. Smith, the contract price being \$18,800, and the structure to be completed by August 30th. Under the contract Smith was to receive the sixth payment of \$2,500 upon the acceptance of the structure, and the last payment of \$3,800 was not to be made until thirty-five days thereafter. The building, however, was completed before the time called for in the contract and was accepted by the Honolulu Stockyards Co., on July 8th. Thereafter the structure caught fire and was destroyed.

Judge De Bolt in his opinion says "The demurrer goes to the point that inasmuch as the plaintiff agreed to erect and complete the building by August 21st, and because he did not, therefore, he cannot recover. There can be no question but that the general rule of law is as stated by counsel and contended for on behalf of the defendant. But this general rule, like all other general rules, has its exceptions, which are founded upon the indispensable principles of common sense and of justice, and which are as well established and binding as the rule itself."

After quoting numerous authorities in support of this contention Judge De Bolt concludes "I hold the complaint to be sufficient in law and accordingly overrule the demurrer, granting defendant leave to answer within such time as may be fixed upon application."

THE AUSTIN CASE GOES OVER

The Austin mandamus case set for hearing yesterday morning before Judge Gear was continued for one week at the request of C W Ashford for the petitioner. A S Humphreys appeared in court just as this motion had been granted and was placed on record as attorney for Austin also. The return of the defendants was also filed yesterday, there being an admission of the facts connected with Austin's objection. Then the answer says:

"Respondents allege that on the 25th day of September, 1902, Sanford B Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in him vested by law, suspended the said petitioner Herbert C Austin from the office of Auditor of said Territory for good and sufficient cause, and statutory cause, to his satisfaction shown and proved, and to him confessed by the said Austin.

"That the said Governor then and there notified the said petitioner, in writing, of such suspension and of the reasons thereof, and of the charges whereon said Governor had acted.

"That thereafter and on the 26th day of September, 1902, the said Governor notified the said petitioner Herbert C Austin to show cause, if any he had, why such suspension should not be continued in force until his official conduct as Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii could be submitted to and acted upon by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii; and appointed as the time and place for said hearing the 29th day of September, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the Executive Chamber.

"That, pursuant to the notification last referred to, said petitioner appeared before the said Governor at the time and place set, and thereupon said Governor offered to produce before said petitioner the witnesses to the facts in the charges hereinbefore referred to and to introduce the testimony in support thereof, that the said petitioner declined and refused to be present upon the examination of such witnesses and declined and refused to hear such testimony, and then and there declined to show any cause why the said suspension should not remain in force; and claimed that he was not, and, under the law, could not be, legally suspended from said office.

"That the said petitioner Herbert C Austin declined and refused to comply with the order of said Governor made on the 25th day of September, 1902, suspending said petitioner as aforesaid, and declined and refused to vacate the rooms set apart for the use of the auditing department of said Territory, and persisted in retaining the office and functions thereof from which he had been suspended and thereupon, on the 25th day of September, 1902, said Governor ordered and directed the respondent Edmund P Dole, as Attorney General of said Territory, to see that the order of suspension was duly executed and in that behalf the respondent Edmund P Dole as Attorney General and Ex-officio head of the Police Department of said Territory, instructed the respondent Arthur M Brown, as High Sheriff, to station a police officer at the door of the office of the Auditor to prevent said petitioner Herbert C Austin from retaining and exercising the functions of the office from which he had been suspended and the said respondent Arthur M Brown as High Sheriff obeyed said instructions and stationed a police officer for the purpose aforesaid.

"That the respondent Edmund P Dole, as Attorney General of said Territory, in the course of his duties, and in that behalf the respondent Edmund P Dole as Attorney General and Ex-officio head of the Police Department of said Territory, instructed the respondent Arthur M Brown, as High Sheriff, to station a police officer at the door of the office of the Auditor to prevent said petitioner Herbert C Austin from retaining and exercising the functions of the office from which he had been suspended and the said respondent Arthur M Brown as High Sheriff obeyed said instructions and stationed a police officer for the purpose aforesaid.

"That said respondents in all of their acts and doings in the premises have been subject to and have obeyed the orders of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

Judge De Bolt's decision in the stockyard case is significant as it upholds the right of the plaintiff to sue for damages even if they were not directly responsible for the fire.

The Austin case continues to be a contentious issue, with both sides presenting strong arguments.

The suspension of Herbert C Austin from the office of Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii remains a point of contention.

The actions of the respondents in retaining a police officer at the door of the Auditor's office are seen as a violation of the respondent's rights.

The decision in the stockyard case sets a precedent for future legal proceedings.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**ARRIVED.**

Friday, Oct. 24th.

Schr. Ke Au Hou from Anahola, Kilauea, Wainalea, Hanalei and Kalihawai at 2:07 a. m.

Schr. Kauai from Makaweli, Waimanalo and Koloa at 4:40 p. m.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, at 5 p. m. from cruise.

Schr. Rob Roy from Oahu ports.

Saturday, Oct. 25.

S. S. Moana, Carey, from Victoria and Vancouver at 11:15 a. m.

Schr. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports at 12:30 p. m.

S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from Suva, Brisbane and Sydney at 5 p. m.

Schr. Noeau from Honokaa at 10:50 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 26.

Gas. schr. Eclipse from Hawaii and Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Schr. Maui from Maui ports.

Schr. W. G. Hall from Kauai ports at 2:30 a. m.

Monday, Oct. 27th.

Am. schr. Salano, Rosich, 54 days from Newcastle at 8 a. m.

Schr. Ka Moi from Paauilo, Waipio and Waimana at 8 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Oct. 24th.

Schr. Kawallani for Koolau ports at 5 p. m.

Schr. Waialeale for Kilauea at 4 p. m.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, at 3:20 a. m.

Saturday, Oct. 25.

Schr. Kauai for Punaluu and Honolulu at noon.

S. S. Moana, Carey, for Suva, Brisbane and Sydney at 5 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 26.

S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Victoria and Vancouver at 6 a. m.

Monday, Oct. 27th.

Schr. Ke Au Hou for Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kalihawai at 5 p. m.

Schr. Lehua for Molokai ports at 5 p. m.

Schr. Nihau for Hanamaulu, Ahukini, Koloa and Makaweli at 5 p. m.

SAILING TODAY.

Schr. J. A. Cummings, Searie, for Kauai ports, at 7 a. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Molokai, Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports at noon.

Schr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per schr. Maui from Maui ports, Oct. 26th—Mrs. W. Hakule, A. Siebert, J. B. Jerman, Peke Keakala, J. J. Sullivan, D. Conway, E. M. Brown, J. P. Cooke, K. Iwakami, R. W. Wilcox.

Per schr. Lehua, Oct. 25, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports—H. Kaili, Hugh Robertson, F. H. Foster, J. W. Burrows and wife, Mate Schultz, Mrs. Takemura and 6 deck.

Per schr. W. G. Hall, Oct. 26, from Kauai ports—M. Faria, Mrs. J. Williams, J. Williams, Mrs. R. Williams, Mrs. H. E. Cook, Miss H. Williams, A. Anderson, W. Williamson, J. A. Bergstrom, Mrs. G. W. R. King, A. Mackillop, Max Lorenz, E. R. Keyworth, S. F. Thomas, J. Coulson, Mrs. J. Morse, Miss A. Morse, M. Morse, Mrs. Hamano, Ah Chee, G. W. R. King, C. Gay, Jas. Morse.

Per S. S. Moana, Oct. 25th, from Victoria and Vancouver—W. L. Matthews and wife, E. Olding and wife, Thomas Kay and wife, Oscar Sellers, A. F. Ewart, J. M. Lygate, Miss Kay, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. E. B. Oliver, Mrs. M. E. Gauzel, Mrs. J. Chilton and two daughters, Mrs. Knight and daughter, Misses Shand and Hill, John Hill, J. McIntosh, Wm. Rehern, August Kosh, John Casey.

Per S. S. Claudine, from Hilo, and way ports, October 25—Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole, Princess Kalanianaole, Judge A. Mahauli, Mrs. Cockett, Miss Jones, Mrs. Muolo Laanui, George J. Andrews, F. B. McStockier, H. C. Ross, W. E. Skinner, C. Yakobi, P. Parone, H. L. Herbert, Martin Lee, A. C. Palfrey, H. Mortenson, R. Smith, Mrs. A. Mason, George Wilson, A. McBryde, Sam Wo Kee, Chi Go, Miss H. E. Colburn, Miss L. Hart, A. W. Dow and wife, J. L. Fleming, A. Dutro, wife and child, A. Dunn and wife, F. H. Hayelden, Jr., Lam Quan, Lum Yock, Lam Tack Chong C. Kaiser, F. A. Potter, Dr. W. D. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Dunn.

HILO SHIPPING.

Arrived

Per S. S. Enterprise, Oct. 20, from San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McStockier and son, W. H. Lambert, Mrs. S. C. Shaw, Miss Dottie Shaw, J. J. Sullivan, J. K. Dillon and son, George S. McKenzie, Miss Marcy, Buckley A. Lindsey, Jr., J. A. Scott, Miss Potter, Mrs. A. B. Elance, Mrs. H. Wicks and children.

VESSELS IN PORT**MERCHANTMEN.**

(This list does not include coasters.) Amy Turner, Am. bk., Warland, San Francisco, Oct. 5.

Andromeda, Nor. bk., Rotter, Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.

Bodom, Br. bk., Dickenson, Newcastle, Oct. 20.

Gentoo Rock, Br. sp., Laurie, Iquique, Oct. 21.

G. Wilder, Am. bknt., Jackson, San Francisco, Oct. 6.

Byrd, Russ bk., Hallstraem, Newcastle, Oct. 10.

T. T. Alexander, Am. schr., Johnson, Newcastle, Oct. 11.

St. James, Am. sp., Tapley, Savannah, Oct. 15.

W. H. Smith, Am. sp., Ellis, Newcastle, Oct. 14.

Wallace, It. sp., De Martino, California, Oct. 18.

Werra, Gr. bk., Gerdes, Bremerhaven, Oct. 18.

Salano, Am. schr., Rosich, Newcastle, Oct. 21.

REPAIRS COST \$16,000 HERE

According to the survey made of the dismasted Norwegian bark Andromeda, it will cost the owners of the vessel about \$16,000 to have her repaired in this port. Repairs sufficient to enable the vessel to reach San Francisco, and there be entirely refitted, can be made for about \$5,000 these estimates have been forwarded to her owners in Norway, and the vessel now lies moored in The Row, awaiting directions from them.

The work of the surveyors who made the estimates was interesting. In the first place, they had to get every possible measurement of the vessel, and from these figure out all dimensions and qualities of things required. The length of every rope, bolt, thickness of ropes, length of spars, masts, etc.—all these things had to be learned, and then the cost of each article in detail has to be set forth. Not only must the cost of supplying the articles be set down for Honolulu, but also for the coast. A vessel can be repaired cheaper on the Coast than in Honolulu, and the work can be done there cheaper and in much cheaper time.

The hull of the Andromeda is an English iron hull and, although already forty years old, it is good for thirty years longer service. Had the hull been of American iron it would have been good for a hundred years' service, if properly cleaned and cared for, as ship owners the world over now declare that Uncle Sam's iron vessels are far superior to those built by British ship builders.

The repairing of the Andromeda by her owners depends in large measure on the demand for iron sailing ships in Norway at the present time. If iron vessels are cheap there, it is not improbable that the hull of the vessel will be sold here, and if the owners wish to replace her they can buy a new iron vessel cheap enough so it would be more advantageous to sell the Andromeda here.

The Andromeda will probably remain in Honolulu for some time, as it will require nearly three months' time for the Norwegian owners to receive all the information desired from Honolulu, act upon it, and send directions as to the vessel's disposal to the captain here.

SAILORS TALK OF MURDER TRIAL

The sailors of the schooner Fred J. Woods, who were held here as witnesses in the trial of the Japanese murderer of Captain Jacobsen, say that the law which requires that sailor witnesses shall be held in Oahu prison and paid one dollar a day during their detention is a good one. They are all free now, each one having been paid the sum of \$31.

"Why, bust me," said one, "this is a snap. They get us here. We get paid off the ship. They put us in Oahu prison,—no work mind you and all the oldest sa' requires to eat—and then they pay us a dollar a day. If I could get back to the Sound and find another schooner coming to Honolulu on which trouble would break out I'd do it as quick as a steamer could carry me. We got well paid and we have not worn our clothes out. I call it ahead of the game."

But the sailors' release and the talk among many sailors on the waterfront since the trial has brought a number of strong opinions against the employment of Japs as cooks or cabin boys and the sailors point to the fact that Tanbara's testimony showed that the cook would have been willing to take the life of the skipper because of such a small matter as a difference of \$3 a month in wages.

A group of sailors were discussing the matter when an English cook broke in on the scene. "I wish," he said, "that all the Japs would treat their captains the same way and then the other skippers would learn a lesson. American ships trade under the American flag. They get certain advantages by reason of that flag. Now, strike me bloom' blind why don't they have enough regard for that flag to employ Americans as cooks and build up their country and people as much as possible. The American cook beats the Oriental all the way from foc'sle to cabin, and especially when a captain has his wife and children aboard the vessel he ought to have good cooking."

Another chimed in with, "You see these Jap cooks are independent. They think they can do anything and that because they are citizens of another country they can escape punishment through their consuls."

But the general opinion of sailors is that under no conditions has a sailor any right to in any way injure the officers who command them and use their brains to navigate the vessel safely from port to port.

A Curious Coincidence.

Almost a quarter of a century ago the big bark King Philip was driven ashore in a storm at Ocean Beach, near the Cliff House at San Francisco, and beached far above the waves by an unusually high tide. She had sailed from her last port on Friday, the sailors' hoodoo day, and had been completely wrecked on a Friday. More than twenty-five years later the schooner Reporter, plying between the same ports as the King Philip had been doing, and also engaged in the lumber trade, suffered a similar fate. She had been completely wrecked on March 13, not far from where the remains of the King Philip lay on Ocean Beach. For weeks she lay with a broken back in the comeling breakers. Then, one night, she mysteriously rose on some mighty swell, and came in and settled precisely within the ribs of the King Philip, bow within bow and stern within stern, as nicely as though men and machinery had placed her there within the wonderful coffin.

Texas is cackling over the discovery of a big egg with a little egg inside of it. That is nothing; had it been a little egg with a big one inside there would have been cause for remark.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of Deeds filed for record October 23rd, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class Hawall Land Co.—Ino. Nelper... D. H. Puhl and wife—L. Keawepooole D. List of Deeds filed for record October 24th, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class P. Kamuo—S. M. Damon..... D. P. Kahea—K. Kaito..... D.

Oct. 16.—M. P. Mott-Smith et al. to E. A. Mott-Smith, D. pors. kulis. 1128, 11,073, 1113, 1708, 1947 and 5780, Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$10,285.68.

Oct. 17.—E. K. Paawela to Woodlawn Fruit Co., Ltd., D., 1/4 int. in R. P. 734, Kul. 2054, Alea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$350.

E. Wan Sang and wife to Lee Let, D. lot 7 of R. P. 1955, Kul. 6245, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2400.

K. L. Lalaka to John A. Buck, D. por. Gr. 2367, Wailua, N. Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$200.

J. Falan and wife to John A. Buck, D. int. in Gr. 2367, Wailua, N. Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

See Sung Wal Co., Co. P. D., rice planting, etc., Kahuku, Koolauloa, Oahu. Capital \$8000.

Koko Sugar Co. to J. Carvalho, D. por. Ap. 1 of Kul. 2954, Lanaihulu, Koiloa, Kauai. Consideration \$500.

Territory of Hawaii to D. Kawana-naka et al., D., part 1 and 2 Uluniu, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

C. Achi and wife to Hattie K. Wond, D., lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Blk. B, Kaiulani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$800.

L. C. Ables and wife to E. F. Simpson, D., pc. land Punahoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$350.

Est. of C. P. Auld, by admr., to Mrs. E. M. Cushingham, D., R. P. 762, Kul. 3187, Hoanomanu Valley, Maui. Consideration \$52.

Kanakaoe and wife to S. M. Damon, D., R. P. 344, Kul. 1849B, R. P. 735, Kul. 1494, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

Oct. 20.—M. J. de Gouvea to J. M. de Gouvea, Sr., D., pc. land Pitman St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

J. M. de Gouvea, Jr., and wife to J. M. de Gouvea, Sr., D., 2 pcs. land Pleasant St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

A. Kuaiwa and husband to C. W. Booth, D., int. in R. P. 3579, Kul. 523 and 5384, Walkiki-uka, int. in R. P. 5092, Kul. 1980, Walkiki-uka, int. in Kul. 1780, Walkiki-uka, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

E. W. Barnard, Esq., C. H. Swain, Esq., J. K. Makukane, Esq.

Wm. Vannatta, Esq., Geo. Kaiheul, Esq., J. T. Stacker, Esq.

Fifth Precinct:

J. T. Moir, Esq., J. M. Kauhi, Esq., Simeona Paaluh, Esq.

Sixth Precinct:

J. B. Oliviera, Esq., H. K. Una, Esq., Dr. J. Holland.

Second Precinct:

W. H. McQuaid, Esq., W. B. Nallina, Jr., J. W. Koakulana, Esq.

Third Precinct:

W. H. Little, Esq., Robert Andrews, Esq., David Spalding, Esq.

Fourth Precinct:

Wm. Vannatta, Esq., Geo. Kaiheul, Esq., H. W. Kahale, Esq.

Fifteenth Precinct:

L. R. Crook, Esq., J. D. Uwekoolani, Esq., G. K. Kuhukau, Esq.

FOURTH DISTRICT, ISLAND OF OAHU.

First Precinct:

John Ellinger, Esq., H. McCullom, Esq., Stephen Umauma, Esq.

Second Precinct: